

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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PUBLIC PAPERS.

Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and the Sublime Ottoman Emperor, being desirous to restore the relations of peace and amity which have of old subsisted between France and the Sublime Porte, have for that purpose appointed Ministers Plenipotentiaries, viz. the First Consul, in the name of the French people, Citizen C. M. Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the French Republic; and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Esseid Mahomed Said Ghalib Effendi, Private Secretary and Director of Foreign Affairs; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall hereafter be peace and friendship between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte: hostilities shall for the future, and for ever, cease between the two states.

II. The treaties or capitulations which, before the war, defined the respective relations of every kind, existing between the two powers, shall be renewed in all their particulars.

In consequence of this renewal, and in fulfilment of the ancient capitulation, according to which the French have a right to enjoy, in the states of the Sublime Porte, all the advantages granted to other nations, the Sublime Porte consents that the French merchant ships bearing the French flag, shall for the future possess the undisputed right to navigate and pass freely in the Black Sea. The Sublime Porte likewise consents, that the said French merchant ships, on their passage into and out of this sea, shall, with respect to every thing that can favour the free navigation of it, be placed precisely on the same footing with the merchant ships of those nations which now navigate it.

The Sublime Porte and the Government of the French Republic, will with common consent take vigorous measures to cleanse

the seas, which the ships of both states navigate, from all kinds of pirates.

The Sublime Porte promises to protect the French trading-ships in the Black Sea against all kinds of pirates.

It is hereby understood, that the advantages secured by the present article to the French in the Ottoman Empire, shall in like manner extend to the subjects and flag of the Sublime Porte in the seas and territory of the French Republic.

III. The French Republic shall, in the Ottoman countries which lie on, or in the vicinity of, the Black Sea, both with respect to their trade and the agents and commissaries which that trade may render it necessary to appoint in such places, enjoy the same rights and privileges which France, before the war, enjoyed by virtue of the old capitulations, in any other parts of the states of the Sublime Porte.

IV. The Sublime Porte assents to all that was stipulated with respect to it in the treaty concluded at Amiens between France and England, on the 4th Germinal of the year ten (25th of March, 1801), or the 22d of Zillides, of the year of the Hegira 1216. All the articles of this treaty, which have relation to the Sublime Porte, are by the present treaty formally renewed.

V. The French Republic and the Sublime Porte mutually guarantee the integrity of their possessions.

VI. The restorations and indemnifications which are due to the agents of the two powers, or to their citizens and subjects, whose effects have been confiscated or sequestrated during the war, shall be regulated in an equitable manner, by a particular agreement to be concluded between the two governments at Constantinople.

VII. Until by common consent new regulations shall be agreed on, with respect to the tolls or customs on which disputes may have arisen; these shall in both countries continue to be regulated by the old capitulations.

VIII. Should any prisoners be found in the two countries, who are detained in consequence of the war, they shall im-

mediately be set at liberty, without ransom.

IX. As the French Republic and the Sublime Porte, by the present treaty, wish to place their states reciprocally in the situation of the most favoured powers, it is expressly understood that each state grants to the other, all the advantages which have been or shall be granted to any other powers, in the same manner as if they were expressly stipulated in the present treaty.

X. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within eighty days, or sooner if possible, at Paris.

Done at Paris, the 6th of Messidor, of the year ten (June 25, 1802, or the 24th of Safiernair, the year of the Hegira 1217.

(Signed) *Cb. Mau. Talleyrand.*

Esseid Mobamed Said Gbalib Effendi.

Buonaparté, First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic, to the Senate of the Ligurian Republic, July 30, 1802.

"Citizens Senators of the Ligurian Republic—The interest with which your nation inspires the French people, and the particular confidence which they do not cease to repose in me, render it my duty to contribute, as much as possible, to consolidate your tranquillity, and secure your independence and prosperity.

"Genoa and its shores have been the theatre of a bloody war. I am pleased to recognize, that in the midst of the most terrible vicissitudes you have been faithful to, and made a common cause with, the great people. You have destroyed Oligarchy, which inspired different sentiments, and those factions which troubled your repose, compromised your credit, and placed your liberty in danger. Great powers may, perhaps, preserve resentment at your conduct, but the French people always considered your cause as their own. A constitution founded on equality, that first of benefits, consolidates your existence, whilst great provinces render compact and increase your territory.

"Let what you have suffered be forgotten. Recollect what your fathers endured for the purpose of acquiring some miserable districts. Proscribe all factions, maintain and preserve a respect for your constitution and your religion, and educate your children in a love for the great people. Then your wretched galleys shall be replaced by good ships of war, which will protect your commerce in the Levant, the countries of

which are yet full of the remembrance of your ancestors.

"Citizens Senators of the Ligurian Republic, tell your fellow-citizens, that in appointing the citizen who is to be the first occupant of the place of Doge, I have only acceded to their wish, and that under present circumstances, it is the greatest mark of attention I can bestow upon them.

"Tell them to recollect, that whatever adds to their happiness, will to me be a subject of joy and satisfaction, as their misfortunes will cause my regret.

(Signed) "*Buonaparté.*"

Proclamation of the Bishop of Passau.

"On the 10th, two columns of Bavaro Palatine troops, infantry and cavalry, entered the territories of this bishopric on each side the Danube, without making the accustomed requisitions, without any species of notification: a part of these troops proceeded against the capital; some pieces of artillery, accompanied by the necessary number of gunners, with matches in their hands, were sent against the gates, so that the fear of seeing the city occupied by violent means, became greater every instant. Such events are so extraordinary and alarming, that his highness would have thought himself wanting in his duties as sovereign, and as a state of the empire, had he neglected to inform his Imperial Majesty, in his quality of supreme chief of the empire, and to entreat him to protect his country against all foreign violence: a protection to which the contents of the last imperial decree of the 22d of July, gave him a new title.

"As the general commanding at Scharding has received from his superiors the order to grant that protection to the bishopric, as in consequence, a proper number of imperial troops under his orders is to occupy the capital and the county on the 17th inst. as the most solemn assurance has been given that not the slightest change nor alteration should be made in the administration, the constitution, nor in any of its relations whatever, his highness has thought it proper to inform the public of these dispositions, to exhort paternally his faithful subjects to remain tranquil, to abstain carefully from speeches which relate to politics, and to wait with the tranquillity that becomes wise and good subjects, the termination of the great affair upon which the deputation of the empire is about to occupy itself, and by which the fate of this capi-

tal and of the country will be decided in a constitutional manner.

"By conforming strictly to these exhortations, each will avoid all disagreeable effects."

Passau, 17th August.

(Notes on Belsbam's Remarks continued.)

Page 7. Art. VI *The port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian Republic in full sovereignty, as it did previous to the war.*

"When (says Mr. B.) will vanity and presumption submit to learn lessons of moderation and discretion? Those, who have exclaimed so vehemently in this and other instances against the stipulations of the present treaty, seem to have taken for granted that England had it in her power to dictate the terms of it: an extravagant and ridiculous supposition!"—In truth so very extravagant and ridiculous, that not a single person of the many, who condemned the treaty, ever uttered an expression on which Mr. B. or rather any reasonable man, could imagine that such a supposition was ever entertained. But they did entertain and avowed another supposition, namely, that by continuing the war we might have avoided the disgrace and (which touches more nearly the public sensibility) the danger of submitting to terms, which have left France in a far better and Britain in a far worse situation than they were at the time of signing the preliminaries.

"The fact is (continues Mr. B. page 8) that we had no option but to relinquish the Cape or to continue the war." This may or may not be true. But admit that the restitution of the Cape was a *sine quâ non* of the peace; was every other of the many restitutions we made so many *sine quâ non*? or, because it might not be prudent to continue the war for the Cape alone, does it follow that the Cape joined with Malta, Minorca, Martinico, &c. &c. &c. were not worth a longer struggle? Of the value of this long and melancholy list of restitutions Mr. B. has taken no notice; yet it was easy for him to account for these in the same peremptory manner, by telling us—"that we had no option but to relinquish them too, or to continue the war." Mr. B. further observes, that "as by this article the Cape is virtually declared to be a free port, the advantage is wisely secured, unincumbered by the attendant expense."—This advantage in time of peace is little

or none to Great-Britain, as our navigators now know that they save time by either going to Rio de Janeiro, or running down directly southwards, and never making the Cape. The advantage in time of war must be calculated upon the probability of the Dutch Provinces remaining neutral and independent of France: and whoever recollects that France can over-run those provinces, with as little opposition and in as little time as a regiment could march from London to Oxford, must estimate that probability at just nothing.

Page 9. Upon the cession of Portuguese Guinea with the free navigation of the River of Amazons, obtained by France by a treaty signed at Madrid, within two days of the signing the preliminaries at London, Mr. B. observes, "England had no express or exclusive authority to treat for Portugal." But although Portugal might not perhaps have given such express authority, and might therefore have fairly objected to any stipulations made on her behalf by England, yet France could not honestly make this objection; for Buonaparté's signature was an acknowledgment on his part, that England had sufficient authority, and was from the date of the signature a virtual, although by reason of the distance it could not be an official cancelment of the powers given to his minister in Spain. It was therefore unfair in him to insist on any articles contained in the treaty of Madrid, and dishonourable in our government to acquiesce in it.

Mr. B. adds, "if Portugal thought proper, for whatever reason, to relinquish any part of her territory, France might with great plausibility urge, that England had no right to interfere in order to prevent it." In moral or legal discussion plausibility commonly signifies the *appearance*, in opposition to the *reality* of reason and justice; and in this sense of the word Mr. B. has very properly applied it to the argument which he suggests for excluding England from interfering in any acquisitions which France has or may hereafter make. "England had no right to interfere in order to prevent it!" And pray why not? In what chapter of national law or common sense has Mr. B. discovered that a nation has no right to interfere in preventing other powers from making acquisitions or cessions which may end in its speedy ruin? If France were to acquire, by the most formal treaty that was ever ratified, the Port of Alexandria, or Lisbon, or the Passage of the Sound, although England

might in her present peace-loving temper submit in spiritless silence, yet no man in his senses would maintain that any law of God or man forbade her to resist. The two obvious principles of justice and government, "*Contracts bind the contracting parties only*;" and "*Salus populi suprema lex*;"—Mr. B., professing to be an historian and a politician, ought not to forget.

Page 10. "Happily however a compromise was at last found; and the French government had the *laudable moderation* ultimately to recede from this alarming claim, and to consent that the most northern branch of the Arivari should be the boundary of her dominion in that part of the globe."—Having shewn that Buonaparté had no *just* claim to any thing by the treaty of Madrid, I cannot admire his moderation for being contented with a part. Whether the navigation of the River Amazons can or can not be impeded from the northern branch of the Arivari, is the point of importance; and this point, "the bare inspection of a map" (to use Mr. B.'s words) is by no means sufficient to decide. For of the navigation of coasts and rivers little is to be learnt from maps: sea charts and explanations from professional persons, who have used them, afford the only satisfactory information; and such information is not always to be had; at least, Mr. B. does not seem to have obtained it. If the rough draft of the coast given in one of your former Registers (Vol. I. p. 428) may be depended upon, the French have the means of becoming very troublesome neighbours to the Portuguese. Be this as it may; Portugal we are told (page 11) "expressed its high sense of obligation to the British government for this essential service."—This may induce us to hope the best. But although Portugal may be thankful for having regained a part of what had been extorted from her by the treaty of Madrid, it will be difficult to persuade us that she would not have been far better satisfied with the whole.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR.

A short View of Affairs in Germany.

The events of the last war upon the continent prove sufficiently that Francis the Second was Emperor of Germany by name only. By the means of Buonaparté and his accomplices on one hand, and by the exhausting of Austria and the dereliction in which she is on the other, the title of emperor,

which his great feudatories (now evidently revolted against and dictating laws to him) will still give him, will appear no more than a mere mockery. Prussia has followed up her system of fishing in troubled water, to aggrandize herself without any other motive than her usual rapacity, and, as it should seem, purely as a sort of indemnity for the loss of reputation. Buonaparté has availed himself of the opportunity to weaken still more and more the only power which, if supported, might yet bear up against him on the Continent, and to place "by aggrandizing Prussia, *this necessary counterpoise* (for himself) in the scale," so that the least addition, a single word from the Grand Consul, may make it incline in favour of France, to whom every people must henceforward bow the knee, whilst she herself is in fetters.

But the Emperor Alexander, to whom upon his accession every one had turned his eyes, as to the preserver of the social order and liberties of Europe, seems to have been guided throughout the whole of it merely by a momentary interest of relationship, to procure advantages to his brothers-in-law and his uncle. Let us hope he will confine himself to this, and think himself sufficiently bound to France not to expect other compliances from her; or to speak more correctly, that France, from a far different motive from that of gratitude, will not herself offer him indemnities too, for which sooner or later England would have to pay the charges. But this belongs to futurity; we will confine ourselves to the present, or if you will, to the past; for the First Consul will not allow us to call in question the strict execution of his *Senatus Consultum* respecting his department of Germany. In that unfortunate country of innocent victims, and of conquerors who will become victims in their turn, one stroke from Talleyrand's pen has changed every thing: we will here delineate only the principal features of the picture.

The *immediate nobility*, which from the protection it could hope for only from Austria, was devoted to her, is properly subjected under the more aggrandized princes: the *petty princes* are in the same case with the nobility. The catholic chapters, electoral, archiepiscopal, episcopal, abbeys, convents, all by their interests attached to Austria are destroyed; the free imperial cities which had the like interest, are delivered over to indemnified sovereigns; the few remaining are, as it may be said, separated from the Germanic body, but to a certainty emancipated from the imperial

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authority by fixing their neutrality in every war, a neutrality which will be respected by France as that of Frankfort and of Hamburg have been under Prussian protection, and as that of Switzerland, Tuscany, &c.

The *Electoral College*, which before the dismemberment of Germany had enough with eight electors, is to have nine, viz.

1st. A catholic ecclesiastic elector surrounded by the partizans of Prussia.

2dly The Elector of Bohemia, that is to say, Austria herself.

3dly. The Elector of Bavaria, a catholic himself, and ruling over subjects almost all of the same persuasion, but devoted to France and Prussia, cherishing an old grudge against Austria, and augmenting his hatred against her proportionably to the grievances that he has caused her, and from the revenge he fears from thence.

4thly. The Elector of Saxony, a catholic himself only, but sovereign over a protestant country, a protector by his oath of the protestant religion, and moreover entirely surrounded at this time by Prussia.

5thly. The Elector of Brandenburg, that is, Prussia; protestant.

6thly. The Elector of Hanover, protestant; seldom of the same sentiment with the King of England, and acting mostly in concert with Prussia, and besides, now under the absolute command of a Prussian garrison.

7thly. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel, protestant, and both by inclination and locality a vassal of Prussia.

8thly. The Elector of Wurtemburgh, a protestant, and neighbour to France.

9thly. The Elector of Baden, protestant; in the neighbourhood of France, and moreover rewarded by the esteem of the First Consul, and the largest prize of this lottery for having, one of the first, detached himself from the cause of Germany. Of these three new ones of consular creation, two are doubtless to compensate for the two ecclesiastic electors politically put to death though physically still alive, viz. the Elector of Treves, uncle to the Elector of Saxony, a respectable old man in every point of view, and particularly for his fidelity in the common cause, as a return for which he is entirely despoiled, and the Archduke Anthony, brother to the Emperor, legally chosen elector by the electoral chapter of Ahrensberg, and bishop by the episcopal chapter of Munster, instead of his late uncle. The ninth elector has been created over and above to insure still better the protestant majority.

It will appear very plain by this exact exposition, that Austria has in reality for herself not more than one vote, her own; if she has more it will be only to paralyze her, or, as on this last occasion, to make her bear the expense of her protection; it is only too, through similar considerations, that the imperial crown, elective in reality, grew in some sort hereditary in the house of Austria. The voice of the catholic part of the German people, if it could be reckoned on, is completely stifled.

Let us take a view now in what manner Austria is to be made amends for her losses in territory and influence in Germany? What will the Emperor receive in compensation for his possessions in the Low Countries and Lombardy, and the debts on these countries which he remains burthened with? For the Brisgau, the Frikthal, and what he had in Germany? For the security arising to him from the neutrality of Switzerland and of the Grisons, and the inoffensive existence of the Venetian Republic, the Duke of Parma, and the King of Sardinia; for that of the Archbishop and Bishop of Saltzburg and Passau, who as ecclesiastics were entirely at his devotion, and might have been considered as parts of his own possessions, whilst the Elector of Bavaria is now at the cost of these two states aggrandized, and brought closer to Austria? What will the emperor, I say, receive for all this? The little share of the Venetian States that he possesses, and, as Talleyrand says, *the immense advantage of seeing all his possessions concentrated*, that is to say, immensely diminished. Doubtless, Buonaparté, with like complaisance, will endeavour, if let alone, to concentrate by degrees Great-Britain in the same way, and to save her the trouble of thinking of her colonies. How has the family of the Emperor, in which only he can find adherents, been treated? The Archduke Ferdinand, his uncle, heir to Modena, will have the Brisgau, which he will doubtless do well to dispose of to the Margrave of Baden for the three millions of florins, which that prince offers for it: this will be at least a security for the future.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, his brother, will be compensated for that fine country, by the rocks of Saltzburg and Passau with the exception however of what is given of it to Bavaria; and for what accrued to him from the trade of Leghorn, by the revenue of the poor little bishoprics of Trente and Brixen enclosed in the Tyrolese, an Austrian province. The Emperor besides, as

chief of his house, in recurring to the history of times past, and recollecting what has happened since his accession, and what kings have to expect from their relatives; and not being able to depend on the tenderness and devotion of the descendants of the Grand Duke towards his own as he can depend upon the sentiments of his brother, will find perhaps one reason still more to regret for his posterity the neighbourhood of these two prelates.

The interior situation of Austria, her means and resources, the degree in which her misfortunes, her treaties, and the desertion of her natural allies, have compelled her to engage in these transactions, should be considered, in order to conjecture what would happen were she to resign herself through the pressure of circumstances, not to oppose by open force the execution of Buonaparté's will, but confine herself not to give sanction to it by her adhesion, nor even to draw any apparent advantage from it, but, maintaining the bishops of Saltzbourg and Passau in their possessions, and laying down the imperial crown, the conditions under which she accepted it ten years ago now no more existing; or if she would separate herself totally from the German empire.

Would not a resolution like this raise again the hopes of the plundered, would it not scatter uncertainty among the spoilers, and would her adversaries declare war against Austria because she renounced the first rank among sovereigns, or because she would not concur in the spoliation of her friends?

Agricola.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

August 23.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

Extract from the Official Gazette of Saint Domingo.

*Head Quarters at the Cape,
June 22d, 1802.*

In the name of the French Government.
The General in Chief, Captain General, decrees as follows:

"In the French part of St. Domingo, the Administration of the quarters and communes is confided to military commandants and councils of notables. The commandants to have the jurisdiction in their respective districts, and the chief of the councils of

notables to be composed of proprietors or merchants, and to consist of five members in the towns of Port Republicain, the Cape, and des Cayes, and of three members in other communes. The members to be appointed by the Colonial Prefect; and every one so appointed to be compelled to accept the office. The military commandants are charged with the delivery (gratis) of passports for travelling in the Colony, the suppression of vagabondage, the care of the police, the maintenance of cleanliness and health, the care of citizens newly arrived, the police of the prisons, and the verification of weights and measures, in concurrence with the council of notables. Except in the case of flagrant crimes, the military commandants cannot arrest any citizen without an order from the commandant of the quarter. The communes to provide for their own expenses; the sums to be regulated by a decree of the General in Chief, with the advice of the Colonial Prefect. No military commandant can put in requisition the labourers or the cattle of any plantation; the General in Chief reserves that power to himself. The council of notables to provide for the expenses of the communes, and for the imposts adopted by the Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Colonial Prefect. Those councils alone to deliberate upon the communal interests; all other Assemblies of citizens are prohibited, and shall, if attempted, be considered as seditious, and dispersed by force. The councils to correspond immediately with the Sub-Prefects, by whom their members may be suspended, and finally dismissed by the Colonial Prefect. There shall be in each parish a commissary to register public acts.

(Signed) "Leclerc."

An account is given of the vessels, French, English, and Spanish, which had entered the Road of the Cape between the 14th and the 27th of June, in number 22, and of those which had quitted the port in the same time, in number 29.

COMMERCE OF ST. DOMINGO.

By another decree of the General in Chief,

"French merchant vessels are to be admitted only in the ports of the Cape, Port Republicain, des Cayes and de Jacmel. Merchandise or produce of the manufactures or soil of France not to be subject to any duty on importation. Colonial produce, exported by French vessels, to be subject to a duty on exportation.

"Foreign vessels of the burden of 70 tons, and upwards, are permitted to enter the above four ports. French or foreign merchandize imported in them to be subject to a duty on importation, conformable to tariff. The produce of the colony exported by them to be subject to a duty on exportation.

"Every Captain of a French or foreign vessel, must, on his arrival in port, before any person on board lands, present himself before the Captain General and the Colonial Prefect, at the place of their residence, and in other ports to the General Commandant and the Chief of Administration, for the purpose of giving an account of his voyage. The Captain shall transmit on the same day, to the Commandant of the place, a declaration, written and signed, containing an account of the passengers he has on board: no passenger to disembark without the authority of the Commandant.



"The Captain must, on the day of his arrival, remit the letters and packets in his charge, to the director of the post at the port, and shall receive discharge.

"The Captains of French and foreign vessels must within a day after their arrival, transmit to the directors of the harbours, the bill of lading of their cargoes. All merchandize found on board, which is not included in the bill of lading, will be confiscated.

"Every Captain of a foreign vessel must consign his cargo to a domiciliated merchant, who shall be personally responsible for the payment of the duties on importation and exportation, and for the frauds which may be committed by the Captains of the vessels consigned to him.

"No French or foreign vessel shall be suffered to quit the ports, but on producing to the Captain of the port the certificate of the director of the Customs, stating that all the duties have been paid.

"Every French or foreign vessel which shall be found in any of the ports, not designated in the decree, or sailing within two leagues of the coast, shall be taken possession of by the Guard-vessels, and conducted into one of the designated ports, in order that the confiscation of the vessel and cargo may be adjudged by the Captain-General, on the report of the Colonial Prefect. The vessel making such capture, to be entitled to one-third of the value of the vessel and cargo confiscated."

Tariff of Customs in the French Part of St. Domingo.

IMPORTATION.

"French merchandize and produce in foreign vessels, 10 per cent. on the value.

"Meal, biscuits, salt, provisions, wood for carpenters and buildings, cattle and sheep, horses, mules, poultry, &c. ditto, 6 per cent. ditto.

"Foreign merchandize, ditto, 20 per cent. ditto."

EXPORTATION.

The following are the most material articles:

"Coffee in foreign vessels, 13 francs, 33 cents. per quintal.

"White sugar, ditto, ditto, ditto.

"Brown ditto, 6 f. 67 c. ditto.

"Cotton ditto, 30 f. — ditto.

"Indigo ditto, 80 c. per lb.

"Produce not enumerated, 20 per cent. on the value.

"French manufactures in foreign vessels exempt from duty."

Paris, Aug. 31.—The affairs of Germany are on the point of being terminated. France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, are agreed. Prussia has taken possession of the states granted to her by the plan of the two great mediating powers. Austria has taken possession of Saltzburgh, Berchtolsgaden, Brixen, and Trent, which are also granted to her by the same plan. Her troops were at Passau before that court had adopted the said plan; but the imperial minister has declared, that it took possession

of it only to maintain the rights of the Bishop of Passau, until the period in which the mediating powers of the deputation of the empire should decide.

The Publiciste has published pretended letters from a Swiss canton to the First Consul. The French Government acknowledges but one government in the Helvetic Republic. A portion of that people could not write to him without being in rebellion against its own government.—*Moniteur.*

Sept. 2.—General St Cyr, the French Ambassador to Spain, is on his return to Paris for three months, to re-establish his health.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the 31st of August, Their Majesties and the Princesses arrived at Windsor from Weymouth, on Tuesday evening, in perfect health.

On the 8th inst. his Majesty set off from Windsor at seven o'clock. After passing the morning at Kew Palace and in the gardens, he came to town, and held a Levee at St. James's Palace, which being the first court-day since his Majesty's return from Weymouth, was numerously attended.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen took leave of the King: Lord Whitworth, on going to Paris, as Ambassador to France; Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. L. Burrell, on their mission to Stockholm; Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, as Ambassador to the Court of Russia; he takes his departure in the Clyde frigate.

After the company had withdrawn, the Recorder made his report of the convicts under sentence of death, convicted in June and July sessions, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to respite them all.

The King, after giving audience to the Ministers, left town at six o'clock for Windsor.

On Thursday last, Mr. Arbuthnot, accompanied by Mr. Lindsay Burrell, as his Secretary, set off for Yarmouth, where they are to embark for Stockholm. Mrs. Arbuthnot and children set off the preceding day for Stockholm.

Madame Lasnes, accompanied by General Fraser and his Aid-de-Camp, and by Monsieur Subervie, Aid-de-Camp to General Lasnes, arrived in town from Falmouth on Wednesday last.

Sir John Borlase Warren will set off for St. Petersburg in a very few days.

Lord Whitworth will not depart for Paris till Mr. Andreossi arrives at Dover, which is not expected to be sooner than ten or twelve days from this time.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

At the close of our last sheet, we promised to resume our discussion of the subject relative to the French royalists, commonly called Chouans. We quoted, on that occasion, a passage from the London newspapers (for it was, with some very trifling alterations, inserted in them all), the substance of which was this:—*That, upon the application of Mr. Otto, ministers had brought several Chouans from Jersey to Southampton; that some of these persons had not been in France since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, and others had been there and were accused of having, since the signing of the treaty, committed some of the crimes therein mentioned; that ministers were, on the demand of Buonaparté, about to send the former out of the country by authority of the Alien Act, and to deliver up the latter by authority of the treaty; and that these PACIFIC AND CONCILIATORY steps and intentions ought to be "APPLAUDED BY THE COUNTRY."*

We stated, that the facts, upon which these enlightened, humane, and honourable politicians proceeded, were extremely incorrect; we observed, and we now repeat our observation, that, while we believed Mr. Otto to have applied for the proscription of some of the royalists at Jersey, and for the surrender of others of them, we were certain, that it was not the intention of his Majesty's ministers to yield to either of his requests. We further observed, that (perhaps with a view to hush the fears of the *Grand Homme*) several of the royalists had removed from the Island of Jersey to England; but that not a man of them was, or ever would, at the request of Buonaparté, be deprived of that freedom, which, in this country, no man, whether foreigner or native, can lose, unless he commit some crime against the law of England.

Such was the amount of our statement, and such was really the case. But, we do not think it sufficient to have corrected the errors as to the *past*. It was our first duty to remove the alarm, which must have been excited by the report that ministers were about to commit a deed so lawless and so base as that of banishing or delivering up the French royalists; and, we shall now endeavour to do away the anxiety, which

may yet be entertained, on account of those gentlemen, in case some future attempt should be made against them, by the Consul or his agents.

The terror, which Buonaparté has struck to the hearts of the people of this country, seems to have produced a total forgetfulness of the great maxims of our government and jurisprudence. Formerly, when a man was threatened with an arrest, with confinement, or with any other thing contrary to his interest or his will, he immediately appealed to the *law*. He did not ask what was the situation of this country with respect to any other country, or what was the character or policy of the ministers: his first and only question was, "*what says the LAW of England?*" If that was in his favour, he set malice and power at defiance. Now, unhappily, our inquiries, if Buonaparté be the prosecutor, are of a very different nature. If, however, the "blessings of peace" have not in reality, as well as in the imagination of the London news-writers, produced a complete and radical subversion of that part of our law, which has hitherto operated as a safe-guard to the persons of the innocent, we presume, that the following positions may be easily maintained: 1. That his Majesty's ministers *cannot send the royalists, of whom we are speaking, out of this country*; 2. That no one of these royalists can *ever* be delivered up for a crime committed *before* the conclusion of the definitive treaty; and 3. That, *as things now stand*, no one of them can be delivered up, even for a crime committed *since* the conclusion of the said treaty.

1. *That his Majesty's ministers cannot send the royalists, of whom we are speaking, out of this country.* When we say they *cannot*, or when we make use of any words expressive of their want of *power* to do, or to leave undone, any thing appertaining to this question, we, of course, do not speak of their *might*, but of their *right*; not of the physical force which they may possess; but of their legal capacity: and, therefore, the first question which presents itself, on this head, is,—in virtue of *what law* could the ministers presume to send the Vendean royalists, or any one of them, out of this country? The conductors of the London newspapers tell us, the *alien law*. What! does this law authorize his Majesty's ministers to send away the persons in question? Is it to be imagined, that those ministers, or any other set of men, whom a king has thought worthy of trust and confidence, would be guilty of such shameful profligacy

as to attempt to convert the alien law, which was passed for the purpose of preserving the king and kingdom against the intrusion, the intrigues, and the plots of Jacobins and regicides, into an instrument for the persecution, the ruin, and the murder of royalists? The alien law is a shield which was given to the government for the purpose of defending *his Majesty and his people* against all such aliens as might be found hostile to them, or either of them; and not for the purpose of defending and supporting other sovereigns and other nations. The law does not, indeed, say, that a man shall *not* be sent out of the country for offences committed against Buonaparté; but if this were a good reason for the sending him out for such offences, then might he, upon the same ground, be sent out for having supplanted a minister in the heart of his mistress, or for any other act equally foreign from the crimes and intentions contemplated in the alien law. In fact, if the ministry can send a man out of the country, upon the application of Buonaparté, or, for the purpose of appeasing Buonaparté, or for any purpose other than those which the law had in view, then is every foreigner, who has the misfortune to be in this kingdom, at the absolute mercy of three or four men, and the British government is, as far as relates to foreigners, a despotism not less hateful than that of France or of Tunis. Yet, such is the power given to the ministers, if we were to believe the London editors.

We shall, however, with all due submission to these enlightened, philanthropic, and honourable gentlemen, endeavour to prove, that his Majesty's Parliament have not, in their anxious desire to protect the nation against evil-minded aliens, been so shamefully regardless of the safety and tranquillity of aliens of another description; and that the alien law, instead of being the convenient means of gratifying private or political pique, instead of being what the factious have represented it, an instrument of tyranny, is, in fact, a very wise and lenient law, which, in providing for the safety of the state, has been by no means unmindful of justice to the alien.

The preamble of the act shews its object. It states, that, "whereas, under the present circumstances, *much danger may arise to the public tranquillity from the resort and residence of aliens,*" &c. &c. To the public tranquillity in *this* country most assuredly, and not to the public tranquillity in France, or elsewhere. And how could

any minister pretend to say, that he apprehended danger to the public tranquillity of this country from the conduct of the royalists in Jersey, particularly when they had come to that island by his consent, and when it was notorious to the whole world, that they must be, from every possible motive, desirous to *preserve* the public tranquillity of this kingdom?

As to the *mode of executing* the law, one would, from reading the London newspapers (see the article quoted in p. 281), be led to imagine, that it was a thing left entirely to the caprice of the ministry, and that, of course, if Mr. Fox, or any other favourite of Buonaparté, happened to be in the place of Lord Pelham, he might catch and send off a ship-load of aliens with as little ceremony as is used in making up an assortment of cattle for market.—Hear them.—"In addition to those specified under the treaty of Amiens, *seventeen Chouans* have been brought from Jersey to Southampton, in order to be sent out of the kingdom."—What country clown, upon reading this, would not imagine, that these Chouans were a sort of sheep, seventeen of which had been brought, with their legs tied, from Jersey, in order to be exported to foreign parts?

To send aliens out of the country is often talked of, but by those who understand very little of the matter. We are now speaking of aliens who have committed no crime against the Alien Act, or against any other law of this country; and we will, for a moment, suppose, that his Majesty's ministers were resolved to make one of them, for instance, leave the kingdom. The mode of proceeding is this. His Majesty must issue his royal proclamation, or an order of council, or an order under his sign manual, directing the said alien to depart from this realm *within a time limited in such proclamation, &c.* There is no sending away with the legs tied; no cart, no jail, no black-hole. The alien is to be ordered to depart whithersoever he pleases. If he disobey the order, indeed, he is to be arrested; but he is not then to be sent out of the kingdom; he is to be tried in the Court of King's Bench or other Court of Oyer and Terminer, and, upon conviction, is to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month, at the end of which time he is to depart the realm within a time limited by the judgment of the court. If the alien be guilty of a second offence of the same nature, or if he return into the kingdom, without leave, after having been ordered to quit it,

he is liable to be punished severely; but these cases do not apply to the present question.—If the Secretary of State should apprehend that the alien will not obey the proclamation, or order, of his Majesty, he may issue his warrant for putting the alien into the charge of one of the King's messengers, in order to his being conducted out of the kingdom in such manner as shall be suitable to his rank and situation; but, in case any excuse should be alleged by the alien for not complying with the proclamation, &c. he is to have a hearing before the Lords of the Privy Council, who are to determine thereupon.

Such is the law as far as it bears upon the point before us. It will be perceived, that the power, which the Secretary of State possesses, of giving in charge, is to be exercised upon extraordinary emergencies only; and even then the conducting out of the kingdom cannot take place till the alien has had a hearing before the Lords of the Privy Council. At this hearing a Vendean Royalist would find no difficulty in proving, that he had neither done nor meditated any thing dangerous to the *public safety of this kingdom*, and, proving that, we can never believe, that the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council would refuse to set him at liberty. If, on the other hand, the alien be not put in charge of a King's messenger, but be left to depart before the expiration of the time limited by the proclamation, or order, and if, in consequence of his not departing, he be arrested and sent to jail, it does not follow, that he is to remain in jail till the assizes, and then be convicted as a matter of course; for, the act has provided, that, every alien so committed to jail may, upon application, be brought before one of the judges, who, if he sees sufficient cause, is to admit such alien to bail, upon his giving security for his appearance to answer the matters alleged against him. His Majesty may, indeed, "whenever he shall deem it necessary *for the public safety*," order an alien, who is in prison, or upon bail, to be conducted out of the kingdom, without waiting for further trial; but, it is evident, from the very words here made use of, that a measure of this sort could not be taken except in times of great and imminent public danger. So that, to apply what has been said to the question immediately before us, we think it is clear, that no one of the French Royalists can, in any case, during times of public tranquillity, ever be forced to leave the kingdom, till after a hearing before the

Lords of the Council, or a trial, in some way or other, in a court of justice; and, supposing such Royalist to have neither done nor meditated any thing against the public safety of this kingdom, he cannot be compelled to quit it, without a shameful violation both of the spirit and letter of the law.

Our 2d position is, *that no one of these Royalists ever can be delivered up for a crime committed in France BEFORE the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty*.—Most assuredly this is what we never should have thought of proving, had not the contrary been seriously maintained in a long and elaborate article, published, on the 30th ultimo, in the Morning Post, a paper which boasts (and we believe with truth) of having the widest circulation of any daily paper in London. The writer of this paper (who is not always destitute of political sagacity) repeats the statement from the Morning Chronicle, as quoted in our last sheet, p. 281, and then, upon that part of it which relates to persons seized at the request of Mr. Otto, in order to be delivered up to Buonaparté, the writer observes, that, on the same principle General Willot may be demanded and given up. He proceeds to name several others, all of whom, it is well known, left France long *before* the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, the stipulation of which, relative to the present subject is, that the contracting parties, upon due application made, shall be bound to deliver up to justice persons accused of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy; but, says the treaty, "this article has no sort of reference to crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed *before* the conclusion of this Definitive Treaty." It is clear, therefore, that, supposing it to be lawful and just to seize, and deliver up, persons who may have committed crimes in France *since* the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, it by no means follows, that the ministers may, upon the demand of Buonaparté, deliver up to him persons who have done nothing in France, and who can even prove that they have not been in France, since the conclusion of that Treaty.

But we maintain, 3. *That, as things now stand, no one of the royalists can be delivered up, even for a crime committed SINCE the conclusion of the treaty*. And here we must observe, that, when we speak of *crimes*, as imputed to the gentlemen, whom Buonaparté may wish to persecute, we must always be understood as meaning *alleged* crimes, and not as admitting, that they have, in reality been guilty of crimes. Our object is not to screen the guilty, but to defend the innocent: our

wish is, not to see England a sanctuary for criminals, but an asylum for the oppressed. The Vendean Royalists have been guilty of no crimes; but we are well aware, that their innocence is by no means sufficient to shelter them from *accusation*; and, whenever it may be thought convenient to accuse them, we are the last persons in the world to doubt that witnesses enough will be found.

The words of the treaty, relative to this part of the subject, are as follow: "It is agreed, that the contracting parties, upon requisitions made by them respectively, or by their ministers, or officers, duly authorized for that purpose, shall be bound to deliver up to justice, persons accused of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party; provided, however, that this shall only be done in cases, in which the evidence of the crime shall be such, that the laws of the place, in which the accused person shall be discovered, would have authorized the detaining and bringing him to trial, had the offence been committed there." * Were Buonaparté, in virtue of this stipulation to demand any one of the Vendean Royalists, or, indeed, any other person, as having committed a murder, for instance, in France, since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, and if we were the advocates for the person so demanded, we should, as things now stand, object to the delivering him, upon the clear and simple ground of there being, in this country, *no law* authorizing such delivery. The treaty of Amiens, indeed, says that certain persons shall be delivered up for crimes committed in France, but that treaty is no law of this land, nor can a secretary of state, or magistrate, in virtue of that treaty, hold any person in confinement one single hour. We will suppose for instance, that the ministry were to be weak or wicked enough to order a man to be seized, in consequence of an application to them made on behalf of Buonaparté, evidence of the alleged crime must be given before a magistrate, which magistrate would instantly perceive, that he had no authority to imprison or detain; that the alleged crime was not committed against the law of this country, and that, as to the treaty, the pleading of it would not shelter him from

the effects of an information in the court of King's Bench.

Our treaty with the United States of America contains an article, from which the XXth article of the treaty of Amiens seems to have been copied verbatim, with the addition of the words, "or fraudulent bankruptcy;" but, in order to give effect to the article of the American treaty, an act of parliament was necessary, and one was, accordingly passed, (37. Geo. III. c. 97.) as soon as it was convenient, after the ratifications were exchanged. There has no act of parliament yet been passed for giving effect to the stipulation in the treaty of Amiens, and, therefore, as things now stand, no person can, for any crime, of whatever nature or whenever committed in France, be delivered up by any power in this kingdom, without a daring violation of the law; without, indeed, an open and forcible resistance of the officers of justice.

But, after all, should these violations of the law take place; should the ministers pervert the intention of the alien law, should they act upon the treaty without the authority of parliament, should they send away, or deliver up, every French royalist in the kingdom, should they become the vile runners of Fouché, the valets of his hangmen, the caterers for his voracious prisons and places of execution; suppose them capable of baseness and tyranny like this, where would be the *remedy*? Who would call them to account? What would be their punishment? The remedy would be found in the laws. Every one concerned in an unlawful act, to the injury of any of the persons in question, would be liable to an action for such injury, or to an indictment, which might be preferred by any man who had the zeal and the ability to demand justice in behalf of an oppressed foreigner. Were a person, for instance, coming just warm from the embraces of Buonaparté, to be appointed secretary of state, and were he to issue his warrant for apprehending a royalist and delivering him up to his friend, any one might prefer a bill of indictment against him for a misdemeanour, and he might be sentenced to several years imprisonment in Newgate, or to serve on board the hulks, or to be transported to Botany Bay. If, in reply to this, we were asked, what would be the consequence, if the courts and juries participated in the feelings of such a ministry as we have, for arguments sake, been supposing to exist; our answer would be, "Why, then, chaos is come again." There is an end to all law and government, and

* See the treaty, Register, vol. i. p. 321.—The stipulation, here quoted, is contained in art. xx. which will be found in Register, vol. i. p. 326.

each man has a right to seek justice in his own way; all our lives are in jeopardy, and it is much better to lose them in battle than on the gallows. Thank God, however, such is not the case, and, fearful as is the prospect before us, we trust it never will. Yet, from the language of the London news-writers, a stranger would imagine that this horrid state of things already existed. They talk of apprehending, and imprisoning, and sending out of the country, and delivering up, &c. &c. as measures of *expedience* merely. From a perusal of their at once flippant and pompous trash, one would really believe, that foreigners were not, in this country, under the safeguard of the courts of justice; and, in fact, that they were totally unknown to the law of the land. These diurnal politicians are brim full of the milk of human kindness: so great is their philanthropy, that they would much rather see their country subjugated than go to war; yet they can, with the most perfect *sans froid* imaginable, applaud the ministers for having, as they supposed, given up to certain ruin and death a considerable number of persons whose only imputed crime was, too great an attachment to this country! And these are the writers, who would fain persuade us, that the "liberty and happiness of nations" depend upon the free and unshackled use of *their* pens! They would fain persuade us, that it is reserved for them to save the world from the tyranny of Buonaparté, while, in the very same column, they applaud, in our ministers, an act (which they believe them to have committed) much more tyrannical and perfidious than any thing of which Buonaparté has ever been, or can, with truth, be accused. It cannot be forgotten how vociferous these generous and public spirited writers were against the treason and sedition bills, and against the suspension of the habeas corpus act: what affecting strains they poured out at the hard fate of the Stones, the Jacksons, and the O'Connors; but now, behold! when the lives of the French Royalists are, as they suppose, about to be sacrificed, they seem to forget that there is any law of habeas corpus, or any other law. No clamour! They are as quiet and submissive as if they had, from their infancy, sucked in the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance.

We shall now, for the present, take leave of this subject, not without some hope, that what we have said will tend to remove the anxiety, which may yet be entertained for the safety and tranquillity of those aliens, against

whom Buonaparté may possibly have a grudge, and who have the happiness to reside in this country. It will be observed, however, that our remarks, respecting such persons as may be accused of crimes committed *since* the signature of the treaty, will not hold good, *after* an act of parliament shall have been passed for giving effect to the XXth article; but, that act will not, we trust, be found to endanger the safety of any of the persons, in whose fate we take an interest. We possess some information on this head, which we shall take an early opportunity of submitting to the consideration of our readers.

From the gallant and faithful Vendéans we would now turn the attention of our readers to a person of a very different description, Mr. Fox; but we have not room enough left to observe, at any length, on the accounts which have been given of his visit to, and reception at, Paris. We cannot, however, forbear to notice the ridiculous embarrassment to which this "wise and prudent statesman" has reduced his friends in England, particularly those knights of the quill, who have constantly been honoured with a seat by his side, at the Whig Club, and who, in return, have always kept a corner of their papers at his command.—Unfortunately for these gentlemen, at the moment, that they are insinuating (for they are, on this subject; reduced to insinuations) that Buonaparté is the greatest tyrant in the universe, that he rules France with a rod of iron, and that he has even extended his oppressive rod to that most precious of all enjoyments, the liberty of the British press; just at this very moment, their leader, their idol, the champion of freedom, the man of the people, goes and voluntarily does homage to the great object of their execration and their dread, to the man whom they represent as the enemy and destroyer of liberty in every form and degree! The manner in which they attempt to reconcile this step of Mr. Fox with their own opinions and declarations respecting the two characters shall be noticed in our next, probably in the form of a letter to Mr. Fox himself; we shall only further remark at present, that, if any thing were wanted to heighten the ridicule, excited by the embarrassment above-mentioned, a lover of fun would certainly have chosen precisely what these sagacious writers have furnished him with, in their comparison between the *greatness* of Mr. Fox's character, and the *littleness* of that of Buonaparté, together with their remarks as to the *pride* which the Consul must feel at

being visited by Mr. Fox, and the *consequence* it must give him in the eyes of mankind! This was one way, which these mortified writers had of avenging themselves on the Consul for having abridged their precious right of printing; a right which they have constantly employed to the injury and disgrace of their country. Their dislike to Buonaparté, and their abuse of him, arose, not from his being the enemy of England, but from his having taken effectual measures for killing Jacobinism in France.—They hate him, as we have frequently observed, for his good, and not for his evil deeds. It is impossible for any candid man to deny, that, in proportion as Buonaparté has increased in power, the tranquillity and happiness of France has been restored. Where then is the reason for inveighing against the increase of his power, as far as relates to France? To hate Buonaparté as the greatest and most formidable enemy of England, indeed, is a legitimate feeling; but the men, of whom we are speaking, hate him much more for his amnesty to the emigrants and his restoration of the Christian religion, than they would were he to land on the coast of Sussex with a hundred thousand men. We live, however, in hopes of seeing them all reconciled to him. They have fulfilled our prediction: after a week's bluster, they are become as tame and as harmless as Buonaparté himself could wish; and they not only submit in silence to the castigation of the French papers, but translate and publish the articles written against themselves; which is an act of penitence equal, at least, to the kissing of the rod.—Mr. Fox *will do the rest!*

The definitive treaty between France and the Porte, the Aulic Rescript, the imprisonment of Toussaint, as well as several other important subjects must, for want of room, remain unnoticed till the next sheet.

JAMAICA.

Message from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, sent over to the House of Assembly on the 17th Day of June last.—(Published by Authority.)

Mr. Speaker,—I am commanded by his honour the lieutenant-governor to lay before the House of Assembly of Jamaica extracts of two letters, and a third letter, from the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, which under the present circumstances of the mother country and the colony, so intimately concern

their mutual interests, that his honour earnestly hopes the House will take them into their most mature consideration.

The necessity which his honour feels of making a most explicit communication of his sentiments to the Assembly on the subject of their present meeting, has strongly induced him to submit for their consideration his reasons for urging the adoption of the important measure proposed by his Majesty's ministers upon this occasion, viz.

The immense debt which the mother country has incurred in the prosecution of the war, and for the security of the British possessions, and the absolute necessity of her resorting to some extraordinary means for enabling her to support the increased naval and military establishments, so imperiously required in all parts of the empire, but more particularly in her West-India colonies, from the melancholy and alarming state of some of the neighbouring islands; the mutual harmony and thorough confidence between the British government and the island of Jamaica, which would naturally follow so liberal and just a proceeding on the part of the assembly:

The minds of the proprietors and inhabitants of the island, being set at rest upon the question of the employment of black troops as a part of their defence, by the immediate removal of the 2d West-India regiment, and the consent of his Majesty to the wishes of the assembly, that in future no corps of that description should be sent hither, without the concurrence of the house.

The colonies being relieved from the expense of maintaining the 20th regiment of dragoons as a permanent part of its establishment, which may be more than equal to the pay of 1,000 infantry.

The assembly having pledged itself to pay 2,000 white troops at a much less critical period than the present, which, for very obvious reasons, requires full 5,000 regular infantry, together with the whole militia of the island placed upon an improved footing, to render her secure against invasion and insurrection:

The spirit of the present proposals, that the island is only required to maintain the effective numbers upon the returns of the several corps upon this establishment, not exceeding 5000 men, and that those numbers will probably be reduced at a future period, by the restoration of good order and subordination in the French islands:

The opening and the rapid improvement of the interior country, by constructing barracks therein, and the consequent increased

each man has a right to seek justice in his own way; all our lives are in jeopardy, and it is much better to lose them in battle than on the gallows. Thank God, however, such is not the case, and, fearful as is the prospect before us, we trust it never will. Yet, from the language of the London news-writers, a stranger would imagine that this horrid state of things already existed. They talk of apprehending, and imprisoning, and sending out of the country, and delivering up, &c. &c. as measures of *expedience* merely. From a perusal of their at once flippant and pompous trash, one would really believe, that foreigners were not, in this country, under the safeguard of the courts of justice; and, in fact, that they were totally unknown to the law of the land. These diurnal politicians are brim full of the milk of human kindness: so great is their philanthropy, that they would much rather see their country subjugated than go to war; yet they can, with the most perfect *sans froid* imaginable, applaud the ministers for having, as they supposed, given up to certain ruin and death a considerable number of persons whose only imputed crime was, too great an attachment to this country! And these are the writers, who would fain persuade us, that the "liberty and happiness of nations" depend upon the free and unshackled use of *their* pens! They would fain persuade us, that it is reserved for them to save the world from the tyranny of Buonaparté, while, in the very same column, they applaud, in our ministers, an act (which they believe them to have committed) much more tyrannical and perfidious than any thing of which Buonaparté has ever been, or can, with truth, be accused. It cannot be forgotten how vociferous these generous and public spirited writers were against the treason and sedition bills, and against the suspension of the habeas corpus act: what affecting strains they poured out at the hard fate of the Stones, the Jacksons, and the O'Connors; but now, behold! when the lives of the French Royalists are, as they suppose, about to be sacrificed, they seem to forget that there is any law of habeas corpus, or any other law. No clamour! They are as quiet and submissive as if they had, from their infancy, sucked in the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance.

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The definitive treaty between France and the Porte, the Aulic Rescript, the imprisonment of Touissaint, as well as several other important subjects must, for want of room, remain unnoticed till the next sheet.

JAMAICA.

Message from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, sent over to the House of Assembly on the 17th Day of June last.—(Published by Authority.)

Mr. Speaker,—I am commanded by his honour the lieutenant-governor to lay before the House of Assembly of Jamaica extracts of two letters, and a third letter, from the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, which under the present circumstances of the mother country and the colony, so intimately concern

their mutual interests, that his honour earnestly hopes the House will take them into their most mature consideration.

The necessity which his honour feels of making a most explicit communication of his sentiments to the Assembly on the subject of their present meeting, has strongly induced him to submit for their consideration his reasons for urging the adoption of the important measure proposed by his Majesty's ministers upon this occasion, viz.

The immense debt which the mother country has incurred in the prosecution of the war, and for the security of the British possessions, and the absolute necessity of her resorting to some extraordinary means for enabling her to support the increased naval and military establishments, so imperiously required in all parts of the empire, but more particularly in her West-India colonies, from the melancholy and alarming state of some of the neighbouring islands; the mutual harmony and thorough confidence between the British government and the island of Jamaica, which would naturally follow so liberal and just a proceeding on the part of the assembly:

The minds of the proprietors and inhabitants of the island, being set at rest upon the question of the employment of black troops as a part of their defence, by the immediate removal of the 2d West-India regiment, and the consent of his Majesty to the wishes of the assembly, that in future no corps of that description should be sent hither, without the concurrence of the house.

The colonies being relieved from the expense of maintaining the 20th regiment of dragoons as a permanent part of its establishment, which may be more than equal to the pay of 1,000 infantry.

The assembly having pledged itself to pay 2,000 white troops at a much less critical period than the present, which, for very obvious reasons, requires full 5,000 regular infantry, together with the whole militia of the island placed upon an improved footing, to render her secure against invasion and insurrection:

The spirit of the present proposals, that the island is only required to maintain the effective numbers upon the returns of the several corps upon this establishment, not exceeding 5000 men, and that those numbers will probably be reduced at a future period, by the restoration of good order and subordination in the French islands:

The opening and the rapid improvement of the interior country, by constructing barracks therein, and the consequent increased

means of maintaining the expense of 5,000 infantry, or such a part of that number as it may be requisite hereafter to station in Jamaica—the great prospect of a much more ready and extensive sale for the produce of the colony, from new markets being opened to its commerce by the blessings of peace—the advantages attending the placing of the barrack department under the direction and controul of the Commander in Chief, and the formation of a corps of black artificers, with white master artificers and foremen at their head, under the immediate direction of the island engineer, which would diminish in a great degree the expense of that branch of the public service, and do away altogether the present difficulties attending contracts for the necessary works, so improvident and ineffectual a system for the objects in view :

These reasons have impressed themselves so forcibly, and with such thorough conviction, upon his honour's mind, that he relies with confidence upon their having their due weight with the members of the assembly, and he has accordingly given directions for the embarkation of the 20th regiment of dragoons, and the 2d West-India regiment.

His honour hopes and trusts that it is unnecessary for him to make many professions, but he most solemnly assures the house, that as long as he may have the honour to remain in his present situation, he will devote his utmost attention and abilities to the prosperity and security of the island of Jamaica, by studying the greatest economy in the expenditure for the barrack department, if entrusted to his management, and by introducing such an improved system of discipline, and such regulations into the militia service, as must tend to render that body much more efficient for the defence of the island, without drawing them unnecessarily from their other useful occupations.

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TYRO's continuation and close of the Remarks on Belsham shall appear in our next if possible.

JUNIUS must know, that we DARE not publish his remarks, as they now stand; and, if we dared, we certainly would not do it.

The article from the **EAST-INDIES** shall appear in our next. We had not time to insert it in a suitable manner.

TO READERS.

THE SUPPLEMENT to the first Volume of this Work is published. It contains more matter than two common octavo volumes, and concludes with an INDEX, which we think to be as complete a thing of its kind as ever was published. All the sets of the first Volume having, long ago, been sold, the whole volume is reprinted, and may be had of any of the newsmen, or booksellers. The price of the Supplement alone is 8s. 9d. Gentlemen who take the Work weekly will be supplied by their newsmen. If the newsmen should neglect to do it, application may be made to the Editor, or to Mr. Bagshaw, Bow-Street, Covent Garden.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1802.

Whitehall, Sept. 4.—The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland unto Archibald Dickson, of Haddingham-Hall, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder to his nephew Archibald Collingwood Dickson, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy (eldest son of William Dickson, Esq. also Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet,) and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten: Provided such his Majesty's Concession and Declaration be registered in his College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of non effect.

Downing-Street, Sept. 6.—The King has been pleased to appoint John Hookham Frere, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Robert Stephen Fitzgerald to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon.

Ordnance-Office, Sept. 2.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Cyprrian Bridge to be First Lieut. vice W. Scott, deceased. Dated Aug. 8.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second Lieut. Thomas Colby to be First Lieut. vice the Hon. Robert Lawrence Dundas. Dated Aug. 6.

War-Office, Sept. 4.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, Alexander Manners Leslie, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Taylor. Adjutant John Taylor to be Adjut. with the rank of Cornet.

3d Reg. of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant George Tito Brice, from the half-pay of the 3d Drag. Guards, to be Lieut. vice Lascelles, who exchanges.

3d Reg. of Dragoons, Capt. Godfrey Basil Mundy to be Major, by purchase, vice Arden, who retires. Lieut. Edward D. Sitwell to be Capt. vice Mundy. Cornet Charlton Tucker to be Lieutenant, vice Sitwell.

- 11th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Quarter-master George Sicker to be Adjut. with the rank of Cornet, vice Horsley, who resigns.
- 12th Ditto, Lieut. James White to be Capt. of a Troop, by purchase, vice Martin, who retires.
- 22d Ditto, R. J. Dobree, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Watson, who retires.
- 23d Ditto, Lieut. Robert Rbuthnot to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bradshaw, who retires.
- 24th Ditto, Cornet the Hon. George Blaquiere to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bodkin promoted. Henry John Atkinson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Blaquiere. Richard James Shaw, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Jones promoted.
- 1st Battal. of the 1st Reg. of Foot, John D. Gumbes, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edie, promoted.
- 6th Reg. of Foot, Henry Bennett, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marsh, who retires.
- 7th Ditto, Lieut. Henry Nooth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hardyman, promoted in the 1st Battal. Royals.
- 5th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. John Graham Douglas, from half pay of the 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bannatyne, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 9th Ditto, Ensign George Marlay to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Culloden, who retires.
- 10th Ditto, John Sharland Harris, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Newport, promoted in the 4th Foot.
- 15th Ditto, Captain Edmund Rolfe Boggis, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase, vice Robinson, promoted. Oliver Smithwick, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Warrington, who retires.
- 16th Ditto, Lieut. Neptune Lynch, from half-pay of the 16th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Cooke, who exchanges receiving the difference. Nicholas Doolan, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice West, who retires.
- 21st Ditto, Felix Brady, Gent. to be Adjutant, with the rank of Second Lieut. vice Paterson, who resigns.—Angus Mackay, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Stephens, promoted.
- 22d Ditto, Lieut. Wm. Cresswell, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hurlstone, promoted.
- 24th Ditto, Ensign Arthur Blake to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Forster, promoted.
- 25th Ditto, Peter Tripp, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Scoulding, who retires. Robert Seymour, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.
- 28th Ditto, Lieut. Thomas Wilson, from Half-pay of the 28th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hearn, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 30th Ditto, Lieut. John Russel to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Montgomery, who retires.
- 31st Ditto, Ensign Charles Ashe & Court, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice M'Kenna, who retires. Edward Fleming, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hawkshaw, promoted.
- 32d Ditto, Ensign Thomas Jones, from Half-pay of the 32d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Fozard, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Ensign Thomas Ramsay, from Half-pay of the 15th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Horne, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 33th Ditto, Ensign Alexander John Saltoun, from the 91st Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Armett, promoted.
- 38th Ditto, Major Lord Charles Bentinck, from the 3d West-India Reg. to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Pringle, who retires.
- 40th Ditto, Lieut. William Dunbar to be Capt. of a Compa. by purchase, vice O'Donnel, who retires. Ensign Tho. Rogers, from the 8th Foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Buchan, who retires.
- 41st Ditto, Ensign Ormsby Claude Smith to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Crawford, who retires. Surgeon John Meade, from Half-pay of the 40th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Pack, who exchanges.
- 44th Ditto, Ensign John Berwick to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Legge, who retires. Harvey Welman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Berwick.
- 46th Reg. of Foot, Capt. Hastings Fraser, from the 12th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Clarke, who retires.
- 54th Ditto, Malcolm Macgregor, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Featherstone, promoted.
- 55th Ditto, Lieut. Joseph Paterson, from Half-pay of the 28th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Martin, who exchanges.
- 59th Ditto, Lieutenant Alexander M'Geachy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Forster, promoted in the 60th Foot.
- 60th Ditto, Cornet James Hughes, from the 16th Light Drag. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.
- 62d Ditto, Lieut. C. W. Kerr, from Half-pay of the 62d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Nadould, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Lieut. William Johnstone, from Half-pay of the 62d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Creighton, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 65th Ditto, John Orrok, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Watson, promoted.
- 67th Ditto, Capt. Lieut. John O'Bryen to be Capt. by purchase, vice Grierson, who retires.
- 71st Ditto, James Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Perkins, who retires.
- 72d Ditto, Ensign Edward B. Collis, from Half-pay of the 40th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cameron, who exchanges. Ensign Henry Peard, from Half-pay of the 72d Foot, to be Ensign, vice MacLachlan, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 85th Ditto, Lieut. J. Bent, from the 92d Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.
- 1st West India-Reg. John Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 35th Foot.
- 2d Ditto, Quarter-Master-Serjeant — Macpherson, from the 33d Foot, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Campbell, who resigns.
- Royal Waggon Train, Lieut. John Purvis, from half-pay of the Waggon Train, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Cornet, vice Walford, who exchanges.
- Thomas Stanroyd, Esq. from half-pay of Lieut. of the 17th Foot, to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District.
- Garrison-Surgeon Chas. Williamson to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Huddleston, who retires on half-pay.
- Bidon Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.*
- Richard Lang, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Heathfield, promoted.
- Western Troop of Roxburghshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.*
- William Oliver, Gent. to be First Lieutenant.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 26th of September, 1801.

92d Regiment of Foot.

For Ensign Chas. Dundingstone to be Lieut. vice Bent, deceased,
Read Ensign Chas. Dundingstone to be Lieut, without purchase.

War-Office, Sept. 7.

32d Reg. of Foot, Lieut. Gen. James Ogilvie, from the 89th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General the Earl of Ross, deceased.
89th Ditto, Major-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. from the 17th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Ogilvie, appointed to the command of the 32d Foot.

BANKRUPTS.

Arthy, Elliot, late of Liverpool, master and mariner.
Bernard, James, Bolingbroke and Mary Ann Bolingbroke, of Norwich, woollen-drapers.
Keetley, Thomas, of Sandiacre, Derbyshire, timber-merchant.
Knight, Joseph, the younger, now or late of Cannock, Staffordshire, mercer.
Potter, Wm. of Bath, upholder.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, in Harley-street, the Lady of John Denison, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

The Hereditary Princess of Hesse Cassel, sister to the King of Prussia, was safely delivered of a Prince on the 20th ult.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at Lyme, William Beadon, Esq. of Taunton, nephew of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Miss Hammet, daughter of the late John Hammet, Esq.

Sunday, at Bishopsbourne, in Kent, by the Rev. Edward Northey, Canon of Windsor, Edward Taylor, Esq. of Bifrons, to Miss Beckingham, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Beckingham, of Bourn-place, in the same County.

On Wednesday, Thomas Tooke, Esq. of Northend, Hampstead, to Miss Combe, daughter of Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury-square.

On Tuesday last, at Litchfield, Robert John Harper, Esq. of the Duchy of Lancaster, Somerset-place, to Miss Hinckley, eldest daughter of Thomas Hinckley, Esq. of Litchfield.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult. at Hilden, near Belfast, Colonel Hugh Dickson, late of his Majesty's 29th regiment, in which he served 40 years.

On Friday night, the 19th ult. at Worthing, where he went for the recovery of his health, the Honourable Augustus Philip Monckton, third son of Viscount Gallway.

On Saturday, aged 74, the Rev. Francis Best, Rector of South Dalton, Yorkshire.

At Castle-Connell, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Osborne, wife of Henry Osborne, of Pechwood, county of Tipperary, Esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Lord Norbury.

At Hilden, near Belfast, Colonel Hugh Dickson, late of his Majesty's 29th regiment, in which he served 40 years.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.
Bank Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 pr. C.R. An.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 pr C. Con.	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
4 pr C. Cons.	86½	—	—	—	—	—
5 pr Ct. Ann.	100½	100½	100½	—	—	—
Bank L. Ann.	20½	—	—	20½	—	20½
D ^o S. 1778 & 9	5	—	—	—	—	—
Imp. 3 pr Ct.	—	68½	86½	—	—	67½
D ^o Ann.	12½	—	12½	—	—	—
5 pr Ct. 1797	—	—	—	102	—	—
Omnium ...	9½ dis	8½ dis	8½ di	9 dis	9 dis	9 di
India Stock.	203½	—	—	—	—	—
D ^o Bonds....	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.-Sea Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^o Old Ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^o New....	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 pr Ct. 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Navy Bills	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer d ^o	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish 5 pr Ct.	101	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Debent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lot. Tickets.	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH STOCKS.—Tiers Consolidé, 55 f. 30 c.
American eight per cents. 111½.

LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

AMSTER. C.F. 10 19 2 us.	LEGHORN 51½
D ^o , at sight 10 16½	NAPLES..... 44
ROTTERDAM 11 2 us.	GENOA 47½
HAMBURG 33 3 2½ us.	VENICE, 58 livres piccole
ALTONA.... 33 4 2½ us.	effective per £. ster.
PARIS 1 day 23 10	LISBON..... 67
PARIS..... 23 18 2 us.	Oporto..... 67½
BOURDEAUX, 23 19	DUBLIN..... 12
CADIZ in paper	BILBOA..... 36½ D ^o
DITTO 30½ eff.	PALERMO
MADRID .. in paper	AGIO, bank on Hol. p.
DITTO 36½ effective	

PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

Eng. Wheat per q. 45 to 68	Hops per cwt... 120 to 220
Foreign..... 00 .. 00	Hay per load.... 80 .. 150
Rye. 30 .. 34	Beef, per stone.... 45. 0d.
Barley..... 31 .. 36	to 55. 0d.
Malt 46 .. 52	Mutton 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Oats 14 .. 23	Veal 45. 0d. to 6s. 4d.
Pease (white)... 39 .. 42	Pork.... 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.
Beans (horse)... 35 .. 38	Tallow 3s. 9d.
Flour per sack .. 50 .. 52	Average of Sugar
Seconds..... 45 .. 50	per cwt. 32s. 6d.
Coals per chal... 36 .. 41	Salt, per Bushel 13s. 10d.

Bread Ten Pence the Quartern Loaf.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER,
near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of Sept. 1802.

Days.	M ^o & Age	Weather.	Winds.		Barom. Inch.		Ther. Deg.	
			M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
2		Fine.	SE	SW	29,8	29,7	65	75
3		Fine.	W	W	29,6	29,6	69	70
4		Rain.	SW	SW	29,4	29,4	68	69,5
5		Fair.	SW	SW	29,58	29,6	65	70
6		Th. S. Fa.	SW	SW	29,68	29,68	62	64
7		Fair.	N	NNW	29,88	29,85	58	61,5
8		Fine.	SE	SE	29,98	29,80	54	60